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Divers Views of an Angio-France-American Understanding.

The suggestion that the peace of the world might be powerfully promoted, if not permanently assured, by a cordial understanding which should contemplate cooperation in certain contingencies on the part of the United States, Great Britain and France has been received with considerable satisfaction by some French and British newspapers and has been deemed worthy of discussion by some of our esteemed contemporaries on this side of the Atlantic. There are obvious reasons why it should be welcomed less promptly and effusively in our own country, which has not yet entirely adjusted or, as the French say, oriented itself to the new international relations to which our growth in wealth and population and our acquisition of transmarine dependencies are irresistibly impelling us.

If narrow and selfish interests are

chiefly to be considered it may be admitted that England would at first sight have most to gain by the suggested combination. By Britons themselves it is acknowledged that for their island kingdom absolute mastery of the sea is the sole palladium of safety. In no other way could such mastery be so impregnably established as through the formation of an intimate friendship with France and the United States. With such an invincible armada as those three Powers could put upon the ocean it would be impossible, now or ever, for knowledge that the three Powers named would act together for reciprocal defense, as well as for the furtherance of far reaching philanthropic purposes, would suffice to discourage all other countries from progressive outlay on their fleets and thus effectually stop the tendency on the part of the League of Friendship also to ruinous expenditure on naval armaments. Many warships England must doubtless have, if only for the protection of her globe encircling commerce, until the millennium is much nearer than it is now, but she would naturally like to perform the policing of the seas as cheaply as possible. A reasonable limit to her naval disbursements could soon be fixed if she were able to rely in time of need on the assistance of the French and American navies. It is not only the fear of an invasion that Englishmen desire to see dispelled, but also the dread lest the regular conveyance of their food supbe interrupted even temporarily. They would cease to be haunted by either of those misgivings were the species of anoral coalition which has been mooted

to be brought about. Next to England, it must be owned that France would derive directly most advantage from the triune understanding proposed. She would thenceforth have the assurance that under no circumstances could she be deprived of her colonies in Algeria, central Africa and Indo-China, in which she has invested vast amounts of capital and from which she hopes for adequate returns. Nor is that the only benefit that would accrue to Frenchmen from an Anglo-Franco-American understanding. The wealth of France, great as it is, is materially less than that of Great Britain and still more inferior to that of the United States. By a league of friendship with the two countries which alone are richer than herself she would secure for her own Government and withhold from her enemies access to at least three-fourths of the world's accumulated treasure. The knowledge that France in an emergency could depend upon being backed by the omnipotence of the purse would safeguard her against aggression on the part of Germany or any other Power and knit indissolubly the ties of interest by which Russia is already bound to her. The truth of course is that, in view of the appalling cost of modern warfare, all talk of a quarrel with any member of the suggested triple combination would have to be renounced at Berlin, at Tokio and at St. Petersburg. Everywhere peace would necessarily prevail, simply because the sinews of war would thenceforth be unattainable.

In such a consummation will be recognized, soon or late, the principal ground on which an Anglo-Franco-American understanding may commend itself to our own people. There are among us a few conservatives who would rather have us abandon the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Panama Canal strip than see us impelled by exigencies inseparable from transmarine dependencies to put aside the prudent maxims of aloofness and isolation by which our republic in the days of its infancy and feebleness was guided. There are others who would look on such a course as entirely unworthy of a high hearted and puissant people, as a pusillanimous avoidance of responsibilities and opportunities, but who hold that any definite and lasting understanding with foreign Powers would be superfluous; that sufficient unto the day is the trouble thereof, and that if at any time our possessions were put in jeopardy it would

The assumption takes a good deal for granted. It implies that occasion, which waits for no man, will always be ready to our hand. Some self-complacent Americans remind us of the doughty Welshman who boasted that he could "call spirits from the vasty deep." Hotspur's retort is as pertinent as ever: "But will they come when you do call for them?"

It might or might not prove to be a fact, amid the possible future complexities of international relations, that the young and fair American Republic would only have to smile assent to any of many suitors for her favor. It is. Columbia might outstay her market and sory and sterile spinsterhood. Be that as it may, it does not become us to debate the advisability of an Anglo-Franco-American understanding on grounds of self-interest alone. There is a duty to mankind, a duty commensurate with the might and majesty to which we were predestined. Soon or late we shall all of us awaken to the sacredness of the debt we owe to the brotherhood of man, and then the high obligation will be splendidly discharged.

Shaw Scores Against Fairbanks.

How large is the cabman vote? It must be great in the aggregate. Perhaps the cabmen could control a national election if they stood together. The Hon. LESLIE M. SHAW has won that vote, won it by a single act, won it in a single evening.

Secretary SHAW, alighting from a train at Denison, in the State he honors by calling his, found only one nighthawk at the station, or, as the Iowans say, the "deepot." The driver of this lonely conveyance was sleeping the sleep of the just, perched on his high seat, when the Secretary espied him. To waken this skilled navigator of Denison's highways and byways would have been a cruelty. Secretary SHAW is a kind man. He clambered to the seat, planted himself beside the driver and held the reins until he reached his destination. Then Mr. Shaw awakened his cabman, paid his fare and went his way.

Would Mr. FAIRBANKS of Indiana thus treat a sleeping cabman? Mr. FAIRBANKS is a many sided man. It would be unwise to say what he would or would not do under similar circumstances. The point is that he has not done it. He has ridden in an engine cab, but his presence there relieved the the rest of the world to cope. The mere engineer of none of his responsibilities. Although Mr. FAIRBANKS endured the heat and wind and dust of the locomotive after all he was but a passenger. Mr. Shaw worked his way. He showed his oneness with the worker, his tenderness for the toiler.

The cabman vote is consolidated and solidified for SHAW. "SHAW and Slumber!" is the slogan. The Secretary of the Treasury has made a master stroke. The dwellers in other spheres, who can see more plainly than earth's people the topmost pinnacle of CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS, report that his hair is curling. Envy has done it. He has lost the cabman vote to the Hon. LESLIE MORTIEB SHAW of Iowa.

The Public and Private Ethical Standard.

Mr. ALFRED HEMENWAY of Boston, in an address before the American Bar Association on Thursday, spoke with proper severity of the cant of the day plies from transmarine purveyors should that "commercialism" has entered into the learned professions and has lowered their ethical standards.

> It is true that the growth of this country in wealth and in the complexity of its civilization has necessitated a corresponding development of the legal profession which has been both broadening and specializing. Lawyers are dealing with vastly larger affairs than formerly, growing out of the great corporate evolution of this period, and questions which concern the management and relations of vast aggregations of capital bring them into prominent association with "commercialism," as it called. This association, however, is not new except as affects the far greater magnitude of the interests involved. Always and necessarily the lawyer was preeminently an adjutant and adviser in business undertakings. The great bulk of the practise of lawyers has always been "commercial," in the sense that it concerned the dealings in which men engaged for money making-in trade and barter and the conflicts and controversies arising out of them. The only difference now is that the interests involved are larger and the introduction of new business methods has multiplied and made more difficult the questions requiring legal counsel and judicial decision. The principles of law and equity to be applied are similar if the sum in dispute is \$5 or \$5,000,000.

> The current accusation of "commercialism" is due primarily to larger emuloments obtained by the lawyer at the present time. A capital income from legal practise two generations ago in New York was \$10,000 a year. Now it is probably ten times as much; yet, relatively to the value of the interests involved in the matters referred to the lawyer for advice and settlement, the present income is no greater—nay, is less. Relatively to the incomes made in trade and in the management of large business enterprises, it is not large. Business men have been in the habit of regarding as excessive a professional income not equal to that which they take as a matter of course in the commercial world. Incomes from the practise of the most distinguished lawyers and physicians are spoken of as surprising and almost extertionate gains, though hundreds and thousands of men of affairs get more by the ex-

penditure of less special ability. Mr. HEMENWAY met the accusation of the degradation of the legal profession by you heavenly powers! "commercialism" by declaring specifically and emphatically that the profession is broader than ever before; its ethics more exacting"; and he extended the assertion to include all the learned professions. It is a generalization justibe easy for us, should our own strength | fied by the facts. The lawyer, the phy-

who might have been distinguished for his qualifications in the past would now find himself overmastered. Doubtless the methods of the present are less formal. The professional man has become more nearly akin in his bearing to the man of business. The old fashioned lawyer and doctor have given place to practitioners who are too much occupied with essentials to give heed to the mere professional formalities of the past.

Mr. HEMENWAY might have gone further and said that generally the ethical standard applied to persons in large places of trust has been elevated. This is true of politics, of society and of on the other hand, quite possible that business. The present criticism of loose or corrupt practises in Government find herself fated to abide in compul- and in corporations is due to this greater moral elevation. The public conscience is more sensitive concerning the conduct and methods of men in places of trust, public and private.

Forestry.

A million dollar fire in a lumber yard excites public attention and comment from Maine to California. Few pay any attention to the \$25,000,000 worth of lumber annually destroyed in the United States by forest fires. The price of beef, gas and railway rates is a permanent topic of active discussion and controversy. Few give any heed to the recent enormous increase in the cost of lumber or to the danger of an early exhaustion of our forest resources.

This general indifference cannot be attributed to the insignificance of wood as an item in our industrial economy. The value of our lumber and timber products for 1900 is given in the census report as \$566,621,755. We assume that this covers only such articles as logs, joists, planks, boards, &c., in mill yard and lumber vard. The value of the products of the forest, in their final and finished state, in all their multifarious forms, whether consumed as fuel or manufactured into furniture, wagons and carriages, railway cars, house cabinet work, lead pencils, matches or toothpicks, is quite impossible of estimate. If steel billets or Bessemer iron were to advance 10 per cent, the fact would excite widespread comment. The prices of lumber have advanced within recent years, according to the nature of the wood and the probable continuance of supply, from 20 to 70 per cent. Few pay any attention to this, though every person in the country is more or less affected by it. In his message of December, 1903. President ROOSEVELT had more to say about the preservation of our forests than about anti-trust laws. Addressing the American Forest Congress, last January, Mr. ROOSEVELT said: "If the present rate of forest destruction is allowed to continue, with nothing to offset it, a timber famine in the future is inevitable." We quote this, not because the President is the final expert authority on the subject, but because his statement expresses concisely a fact recognized by all expents.

From this point of view it is most interesting to learn from the year book of the Department of Agriculture that the year 1904 saw a large gain in the popular acceptance and application of the principles which govern the proper care and use of wood lands." In his address to the Forest Congress Mr. ROOSEVELT took the ground that our lumbermen have heretofore regarded forest experts and those interested in forest preservation as faddists whose idea is to treat our forests as a kind of bric-A-brac. The Bureau of Forestry lumber concerns. Western stockmen and miners are coming to understand that conservative forest management means dollars and cents directly to them.

Eleven States now have some form of forest administration. Colleges and universities are turning to forestry as a line of special study. Yale and Harvard and the University of Michigan have their forest schools, and an increasing attendance is reported. The development of interest and practical activity s encouraging.

In a letter to the president of the Fores Congress last winter Mr. JAMES J. HILL said: "Irrigation and forestry are the two subjects which are to have a greater effect upon the future prosperity of the United States than any other public question, either within or without Congress." It is seldom that so great a truth is so tersely stated.

Private Utilities.

In resolutions resonant with the old Roman integrity of their source, Mr. ODELL'S New York city and county committee has highly resolved for "an administration of the affairs of the city under which the public utility corporations will not be the masters of the people of the city."

A public utility ("poration which is of no private utility to the Boss fills that righteous soul with grief and indignation Let but the good man in among these soulless cormorants, and what a change you will see! With a spotless purity of purpose, with an eye single to the good of the beloved public, the GALAHAD of financial politics will ride down those paynim caitiffs and appropriate their armor, the spoils of war.

Why not? The "goods" to the good man; and if the Hon. BENJAMIN BARKER ODELL, Jr., isn't a good man to deprive corporations of their ill gotten gains,

The Couchant Smoker.

The other day we celebrated modestly but firmly the joy of reading in bed, and added to Dr. OSLER's prescription therefor another and a still more salutary simple. Bed, book, cigar; and the greatest of these is the last. He who knows not in combination these three elements of intellectual and physical comfort, this triple alliance of the kingdoms of ease, he knows you not,

Mr. CHARLES B. WHITING of Hartford has lifted the only voice yet given against the big three. He has proposed fireproof bedgear for the couchant smokerreader. As if the mere fact of having a fire in your pipe or cigar or cigarette were not enough to keep the readerseem inadequate, to find an efficient ally. sician, the clergyman, the engineer smoker's vigilance subconsciously awake.

that the weed you are smoking may go out. In cold weather this is particularly annoying. We have seen couchant smoker-readers of so acute and trained a perception that they fall asleep the moment the cigar is out. It falls as soft as down, yet the trained sleeper awakes and doth that light relume. Besides, persons given to read in bed are of that quiet conscience that has no reason to be afraid of fire. At worst, out of the nettle danger they pluck the

flower safety. This letter, with its friendly and informal address, supports us in the cause of right and should be profitable for reproof and righteousness to our Hartford friend:

" DEAR OLD SUN: Mr. WHITING has added nothing to your comment on the Osler theory of reading in bed. I know. I've tried it for the past ten months. You can read and smoke in bed without asbestos bedejothes or tin pajamas. Possibly a cigarette amoker might set himself on are, but a cigar and THE SUN are safe to smoke and read in bed. Shucks, WHITING! Try a cigar! " NORWICE, N. Y., Aug. 24. AN INVALID."

Try a cigar! There's the rub. Is it not a fact that Mr. WHITING has "sworn off" for a month? The word "cigar" is odious to him. He basks in the light of his new halo. He loves to dwell upon the noble resolution of little ROBERT REED. When the first of September comes he will stay himself once more with the holy herb nicotine. He will wrap the drapery of his couch about him-weather permitting puff placidly and devote to the dark undergods all counterblasters, all foes of the tranquil brotherhood of human chimneys and smoke absorbers.

Smoking in bed is more healthful than health, safer than safety. In a million of years, if one smoker out of billions should perish of his own flames, what of it? Euthanasia. He will die like a rose in aromatic pain, like a phenix on his spicy pyre.

Mayor EDWARD F. DUNNE of Chicago in his address to the League of American Municipalities, said with great solemnity: "Municipal ownership of public utilities is

To this Mayor WOODWARD of Atlanta Ga., replied that Mayor DUNNE was "making a play to the people for their votes. Mr. WOODWARD appears to hold original and hardly commendable ideas as to personal dignity, but, in spite of his peculiarities, he is at least able to tell a hawk from a handsaw.

The result of the Virginia primary election held on Tuesday has discredited, in the home of its friends, a cherished notion of politics and the delight of many professional reformers; the popular election of United States Senators. "We favor the election of United States

Senators by a direct vote of the people, declared the Democratic national convention n St. Louis thirteen months ago. "Let the people elect their Senators has been the burden of the demand of So

cialists, Populists and Social Democrats everywhere. Last year at Indianapolis the Prohibitionists adopted the following "We declare ourselves in favor of the elect

of United States Senators by popular vote. Senator MARTIN of Albemarle is the Virginia Senator whose term will expire in March of 1907. He was elected by the Demogratio members of the Richmond Legislature; he was the caucus or machine

candidate. The advocates of the popular election f United States Senators, who are numerous in Virginia, had their opportunity on Tuesday. Under the primary election law of that State every Democratic voter could declare—and the great majority of Demoorate in Virginia; between the green hills ence. It was the same as the preference of the caucus—the election of Senator

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Do you be lieve that humanity could survive if all drum majors were forbidden by law or removed from the face of the earth? Why do fat men uniformly stand motionless in all the narrow passages of life? Is every man's child the most wonderful in the

MARTIN for another term.

universe?

Is the smile of a waiter sincerely performed?

If nature had not furnished man with a nose what arrangement would serve to hold glasses before the eyes of those with defective vision?

Is there anything duller than a smart set?

Do you think salvation is possible for the mar
the pinches the calf of another's leg when ascend ng a staircase?
Do you think that extreme politeness toward

wife in public fully compensates her for the obli-gation to carry up coal for the kitchen range and to exercise full charge of the ash can? Ever meet a man of any mental consequen

who is always in a hurry ?
I demand the name of any fashionable man wh assists in impelling the wheels of the world's pro

gress.
Immediate replies requested. Going fishing shortly and want subjects for rumination between PERPLEXITY. NEW YORK, Aug. 25.

Signless New York.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: You are right. Mr. Gokey of Oswego. I am a native of this city, born here fity-odd years ago, and have lived here most of my life, and yet I am daily embarrased by the lack of street signs. The fact that the city of New York has no good system of street signs may well attract the criticism of the native as well as that of the stranger.

A few years ago we had seemingly a very good system of street algas and the signs were expen-sive and attractive. With the incoming of the present administration (and each administration me to attack the street signs of its predece must be so) about one year ago that \$30,000 had been appropriated for street signs. There seems to be no sign of these signs. NEW YORK, Aug. 24. A BELIEVER IN SIGNS.

Coming Events in Rockfish and Flee Hill. From the Fauettergie Observer,
The register of deeds granted the following
marriage licenses Saturday: Mr. Daniel R. Williams and Miss S. E. Sikes of Floa Hill; Mr. Nathan

The Stegomyla

From 'st Houston Post. is long and wick-ed, and is deadly with deadly with deadly to dodge be it. Will chase you up and eatch you and ith wo will il your cup; it, the steg-myly il get

The only peril to be apprehended is THE JEWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Their Wealth as Computed by Dr. Isidere Singer-The Manchurian Project.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Baltimore correspondent of the London Jewish Chronicle of Aug. 11 makes the curicity have a combined wealth of over \$000,000, ish middlemen and manufacturers annually equals an amount approximately the same but he prudently adds that he "does not your for the figures and has no idea whence they

were gathered."
The recent sending of bombs to Messrs.
Wasserman, Sohiff and Guggenheim and, more yet, the publication of an anti-Semitic anti-plutocratic letter of menace which had been, menths ago, addressed to Philip Cowen, editor of the American Hebrew, by a trio of, probably, Russian anarchists of Jewish descent, and the bringing of Commissioner McAdoo into connection with these criminal attempts, make a closer study of the true financial situation of the Jews of this country highly desirable, not only from a merely politico-economical standpoint, but also with regard to the immigration problem and, in a wider sense, as an important ele-ment for the eventual solution of the Jewish question in general.

There were about 250,000 Jews—I. e., 50,000

Jewish families—in the United States in 1880. If Czar Alexander II. had not been blown up. with the evident connivance of the leaders of the reactionary party, the 18th of March of the year following but had been allowed to grant his people a genuine constitution and real liberty, his Jewish subjects would have remained in their fatherland, securing their own and contributing to the mushik's prosperity, and the 250,000 Jews of 1880 by natural increase augmented by another 50,000 or 60,000, would to-day have formed the bulk of the Jewish population of the United States. At this jungture, and to confirm the above surmise, it may be proper to state that be-tween 1821 and 1870 only 7,550 Jewish immigrants from the Russian pale itself and from Russian Poland came to this country, while of the grand total of 775.181 Jewish immigrants to the States, actually counted, from 1881 to 1903, more than 500,000 were Russians, since, according to the report of the United Hebrew Charities of New York, 406,657 of alone between 1884 and October, 1908! In the same period 158,600 Jewo halling from Austria, for the greater part from the poverty stricken province of Galicia; 86,099 Rumanians and 15,469 Germans arrived at the port of New York, while England furnished only a quota of 2,273, Turkey (Palestine included), 1,534; Holland, 524; Sweden, 380; France, 354. and Denmark, 225.

additional 1.200.000 newcomers? To give attempt. But this much can, on general principles, be admitted: a Jewish family iving a minimum of twenty-five years in a prosperous and free country like ours either goes to the wall or mounts the economic ladder, at length reaching the "well to do" We can further reasonably suppose that about 10 per cent. of the Russians, 1 per cent. of the Austrians and 25 per cent. of the Germans and British took the same flight during the last twenty-five years, se that there may be 375,000 individuals, or about 75,000 well to do Jewish families in the United States, the other 225,000 having yet to struggle for the earning of their daily bread.

What is now the probable accumulated

there from New York to San Francisco and dozen, for if you have named Kuhn, Loeb & Co. (with its four or five partners), the Guggenheims, Seligmans, Lewisohns of this city and two or three Jewish Crosuses in the West you have nearly exhausted the list, as far as the wealth of a Jew may be computed from his contributions to Jewish charitable institutions. The fact that among the forty-odd princes of finance and industry who made up the late Equitable board of H. Schiff) gives us the right cue as to the

of this country. You were kind enough, in one of your editorials of last Sunday, to allude to my suggestion thrown out in my open letter to Mr. Witte as to the possibility of replacing the chimerical Palestinian plan of Jewish to the 6,000,000 of Russian Jews who are notonly treated by their own Government every regard with cruel harshness, but are literally starving to death. Would that a score or so of American Jewish millionaires, instead of entertaining well meant but use-less pourpariers with Mr. Witte, might be induced to form a syndicate offering the same shrewd Russian statesman and francier and the perhaps still shrewder Japanese Barons Komura and Kaneko, a plan how to use the Trans-Siberian and Manchurian railroads for the opening of a new chapter in the commercial history of the Far East and for the salvation of millions of their own brethren. ISIDORE SINGER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

"Irish Gulls" Are Good Americans. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: From the short description of the "Iriah gulls" seen by Mr. George Roubaud, and which he wishes naturalised here with our winter or harbor gulls, I should say that they are not gulls at all, but are terns or sea swal

lows, which are quite generally found along our sea coast during the summer. If Mr. Roubaud journeyed to New York at almost any time during the easterly winds of the last two weeks he coul have seen many of them flying past the Cortlands and Liberty street ferryboats. These birds were greatly reduced in numbers by the demands of the millinery trade, but the increased protection afforded by the amended

laws of the last few years seems to be having a very beneficial effect. I have never before seen them in the upper bay, and several persons have spoken to me of these pleasant little visitors with nuch delight.

Mr. Roubaud will therefore find his birds not only already here, but true Americans at that Indeed, as he observes, they are at home on either side of the Atlantic.

Another interesting feature of this summer was the presence in the lower bay last Saturday after noon of large numbers of petrels or Mother Carey's chickens. These are also birds generally found well out at sea. The prevailing easterly wind is probably the reason of their unusual visit.

JERSEY CITT, Aug. 24. LE GRAND BOUEER.

Muscadine.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to the "pome" in this morning's Sun on "The Gal in the Fountain," I wonder if H. P. of Washington simply used the poet's privilege or if it was ign ance of the proper pronunciation of the work "Muscadine" which caused him to make it rhyme with "ween." Anybody who has ever seen the big, black, thick

skinned luscious grape growing is pretty apt to have heard it called "muscadyne," unless perchance some nearby darky spoke of it as a "builis" o "builises" for plural, on what ground I have neve

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

Portsmouth-The Passing Moment. O marvelous moment of late time, whose sleight Throws round the earth a swift electric chain, Binds the lone, scattered island with the main, Binds the lone, scattered island with the main, and joins the outposts of the day and night; Scarce-whispered thought, compelling in its flight Decrees of thrones, cries from the hattle plain. Threats from the mine-wing'd enthems of the fane, Murmurs of peoples waking to their might!

And, if this marvelous moment so hath wro That now the name of allen melts away. O re, who spend with me life's little day, See why we thus together all are brought; Full knowledge makes for love; 'tis not for naught That Ignyrance and Strangeness lose their sway! Princes and envoys of imperial States!

Hourly, in all your councils, is a third— From no one State but all! It bears a word From out the world's strong heart that broom That envoy heeds not civic hates or fates; It cometh from dim fields where shadows g From desolated hearths, where it hath heard Unpitted mounting for lost fireside mates.

That envoy from the soul of this full hour, It hath transcended triumphs of the field; It saith, "Now have ye conquest in your pow For now is victory trembling in the scales!" For now is victory trembling in the And you alone as conquerors it halls: By whom is Peace, the oro

OPPRESSED NEW YORKERS.

Need of an Organization to Protect the

Individual's Rights. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! occasion of this letter is your editorial of this morning concerning the supine attitude of Americans toward the police and the Magistrate courts, and your news item relative o the conduct of one of our Magistrates yesterday in calling back a woman whom he had found not guilty of a certain charge laughed at the prosecuting witness as she

was leaving the court room.

Conduct on the part of Magistrates such as is here described has been altogether too common, and indeed never ought to have been endured. The same may be said concerning the police. Some society in this city, such as the Legal Aid Society, the locial Reform Club or a similar organization, ought to take this matter up.

My attention was called to it some years ago in a very painful manner. An old friend ago in a very painful manner. An old friend had become disabled through what afterward proved to be paresis. He was in reduced circumstances, likewise, and was compelled frequently to call for assistance. His wife had been tenderly cared for and was a woman of refined sensibilities, accustomed to move in good social circles, and she felt it when her reduced circumstances came, as well as the failing mental and physical health of her husband. In the cheap boarding house to which they had been driven a woman boarder accused her of the theft of an article of very little value. This was followed by the arreat of the lady for the alleged theft. In the court there was no evidence whatever except the assertion of the complainant that the article, a very common one, was hers. The Judge dismissed the case for want of evidence, and the lady in leaving the court room was so imprudent as to show toward the complaining witness the contempt which she felt—not audibly, but merely by her manner. The Judge chose to be offended at this, called the lady back to the bar, and although he had absolved her, sentenced her to Blackwell's Island.

The husband, because of his mental condition, and also because the thing was so humiliating, and he had entire confidence in the acquittal of his wife, had prior to this not approached any of his friends about it, and his wife was on the Island before any of us were advised. When we were advised we prepared an appeal to the Governor fer a pardon, but the Magistrate, who had in the meantime left the city, was so angry that he refused to join in the petition, and the Governor advised us that without his indorsement the petition could not be sranted. In consequence this refined woman was compelled to undergo a punishment which was unquestionably not deserved, and which, in any event, was utterly disproportionate to the alleged offense, merely because the Magistrate had lost his temper.

No doubt the Judge could himself have been lad any organization in the city been in position to take it up, inv had become disabled through what after-ward proved to be paresis. He was in re-

If there is anything that your valuable paper can do to cause such outrages to be checked it will perform a public service for which no commendation would be too high.

NEW YORE, Aug. 24. MILES M. DAWSON.

Personal Liberty in New York. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Lon-

don I feel that the policeman is my friend here I confess I go more or less in terro of him. Beyond all question of doubt w are greatly behind the English in personal liberty, and the explanation is in the tyrannical power of the police. I do not say that every policeman is a tyrant, but the spirit nical power of the police. I do not say that every policeman is a tyrant, but the spirit of the police body as a whole is distinctly tyrannical—which I define as a contempt for the private citizen and a disposition whenever occasion offers to "show who's boss."

I think this is one of the penalties we have to pay for being so cosmopolitan. There is no homogeneous public sentiment such as there is in London among us, and the policeman feels safe when he sets out to "show who's boss." Hardly ever is he interfered with except in the case of some exceptionally gross outrage—some humanity staggerer, so to speak. The onlookers, being of heterogeneous nationalities, are moved to no kindred indignation or alarm for their liberty, and are all selfishly concerned about trying to preserve their own skins. It is at ones an odious and lamentable state of things.

I see no remedy for it except in a stern determination of the Commissioner and the Magistrates to make examples of the uniformed culprits brought before them. Often have I heard on the lips of traveling Englishmen, who had witnessed some of the street scenes familiar to our eyes, the snaer: "This a free country!" However, the spirit of the New York police and the New York populace is certainly not the American spirit.

New York, Aug. 24.

The Lendon and the New York Police Contrasted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to your editorial in to-day's SUN headed "Police Outrages in England" and comparing them with those in New York, I should like, if permitted, to add one more reason why the brutality of the policeman here much more forcible than in England.

police force is composed.

The English policeman is more decent and respectable as an individual and is himself willing to conform to the law as well as to see that others do so. He is not permitted to carry his club in his hand, but under his coat and belt, to be used only in case of actual

The New York policeman, on the other hand as soon as he is placed in uniform and re an "officer," considers himself above all law and takes great pleasure in dispensing im-pudence and brutality to all lawabiding cit-sens, and giving impudence even to the Mag-istrates on the bench who appear to tamely

sens, and giving imputence even to the Magistrates on the bench, who appear to tamely submit to it.

It is dangerous to approach one of these autocrate on the street, and to hesitate to obey their unwarranted and brutal orders is to risk a broken head or limb.

To sum the matter up, the London policeman is the servant of the public while the New York policeman is the public's brutal master. I make these statements from my own experience. I am 63, and thirty-one years have I lived in this city, but I know that to make any complaint to the courts or to the experior officers of the force would not only fail to bring any redress, but would be also to risk my own life.

Some day the American citizen will rise and throw off this horrible incubus, but at present I suppose we must all kneel humbly and receive thankfully the cruel abuse of the unintelligent and brutal men who constitute a large percentage of the New York police force.

New York, Aug. 24.

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Where the Blame Lies.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: You citizens of New York who now how! in the Rather than denounce the police for doing what you have trained them to do; you should curse the selfish folly that has led you to neglect the preservation of your rights and privileges. It is you that have given license to policemen to club and shoet citizens at will. It is you that have taught them to feel themselves above the law. You, and you

will. It is you that have taught them to feel themselves above the law. You, and you alone, are responsible for the conditions that make it unsafe for a citizen to address a civil question to a policeman.

Did you believe that the license for law-breaking you issued long ago to your police for the oppression of the poor and weak and humble would never be invoked to protect them when they infringed on your own rights? Did you think the man whose unjustifiable assault on a day laborer guilty of the crime of napping in a public park was treated as a joke would not soon assault the little clerk and then the small tradesman, and then the bigger shopkeeper, and so on "up" the line? Did you feel it safe to allow perjured testimony by your police to send unfortunate women to jail, comforting yourselves with the reflection that the same police would never use perjured testimony against you? Have you until this day believed that the illegal weapons you allowed to be used against one branch of your citizenship would never low have cherished these delusions you are ignorant as well as wicked, and the terrors you endure now are but a just punishment for your shortoomings and weaknesses.

New Lowdon, Aug. 24.

NEW LONDON, Aug. 24.

"The Operation Was Successful."

To the Epiron of the Sur-Sw: It has always impressed me as farcical to hear a surgeon say "The operation was successful" when in fact the

patient did not survive. Is not an operation successful only when Is not an operation survives? The aim of an operation is benefit the patient. If that is not done, when the success? Could the patients come forth? the grave, what would be their reply? E. C. I BAST HAMPTON, L. I., Aug. M.

A CHINESE BOYCOTT.

How a Foreigner Learned Its Capabilities in One Experience.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having read with considerable interest your articles on the present Chinese boycott of American goods, I beg to give you in the following my actual experience in 1886, when I was in business in one of the Chinese treaty porta

My firm were the agents of a marine insurance company: we wrote marine risks for the company. One day our comprador came to me and said that a Chinese merchant of Swatow, Quong Loong, had chartered the Danish steamer Norden to run up in ballast to Newchwang and take there a cargo of beancakes to Swatow. The charterer wanted a policy from us for \$12,000, insuring the risk "f. p. a." ("free from particular average").
Before we issued the policy we sent for him
and pointed out that should his cargo be
damaged, unless the steamer be stranded, sunk or burned, he would have no claim, and admonished him that he had better take insurance "w. a." ("with average"), especially as the return trip of the vessel at that time of the year was almost certain to pe

At his request we read the policy (then in blank) to him, we told him that the difference of premium between "f. p. a." and "w. a."

of premium between "f. p. a." and "w. a." insurance was, after all, not such a large one but it would pay him to insure himself against all hazards. He persisted, however, in wanting "f. p. a." insurance, paid us the premium, and we issued the policy as requested.

In due course the Norden arrived in Swatow with a considerable list to starboard, and when her captain came on shore (he having been meanwhile appointed consigne for the steamer by her owners) it developed that ahe had had a most tempestuous voyage during which her cargo of beancakes had shifted. The discharge of the vessel was immediately taken up, and, as there was no wharf vacant, lighters were sent alongside with all possible despatch. About a week afterward our comprador informed us that Quong Loong—the assured—had presented a claim for \$635 damage done to beancakes, which he claimed we should pay under his policy. We, of course, refused to do this, sent for

compensation. We proposed, however, to write to Europe and lay the case before our

compensation. We proposed, however, to write to Europe and lay the case before our principals.

The insurance company flatly refused to do anything, and of course they were right from their point of view. As soon as we informed Quong Loong that nothing could be done he called a meeting of the powerful Chinese gild of charterers. The upshot was that our firm was boycotted; for weeks we were absolutely prevented from doing business; nobody would charter from us (we had then several steamers in the coasting trade), no coolles could be got for the very simplest kind of work, and even our Chinese servants and their coolies left us. We saw our Consul, who sent for Quong Loong. I explained to him that he had taken "f. p. a." insurance with his eyes open, after 'f. p. a." insurance to him what it meant. All our Consul tried to do with him was of no use—no money, no business, was his one answer.

We saw our business go to ruin and we paid \$685 to Quong Loong out of our own pocket; our commission on the \$12,000 insurance only amounted to a little more than \$20. As soon as we had paid the claim word was sent by the gild that we could do business once more.

New York, Aug. 22.

New York, Aug. 22.

Things Japanese.

Japan's tea crop will, it is feared, be about 6,500,-100 pounds short this year. American dried salmon is being shipped in large quantities to Japan. Two cargoes already gone aggregate over 2,200 tons.

Japan has ordered in the United States since June 1 about 2,400 freight cars for use on its various railways, principally in Manchuria. The cars are intended mainly at present for transporting army

supplies.

American planes are in demand in Japan in pref-

American planes are in demand in Japan in breierence to English and German makes.

Referring to Lord Roberts's recent speech on
imperial defeme the London Times of Aug. 2 editorially eays: "Lord Roberts wants universal
training in drill and in abooting carried out in all sorts of ways to suit all conditions of men. That sories of ways to suit an condutions of men. That would give us a population out of which we could form efficient soldiers by large numbers, with the very short preparation which the Japanese have found adequate, thanks to the practical efficiency of their education." This is a striking tribute to the farsightedness and thoroughness of the

Japanese.

Fish is one of Japan's staple products. That we their chief reason for wanting Sakhalin. Its fisheries are of great value. Now Japan is going into the fish canning busness. A company with \$50,000 cash capital has been formed to start the enterprise. That means the sale of American timplate. Sardines of excellent quality are now being canned.

Japan by this war has opened the way for the sale of American agricultural implements in Manchuria. The farms are many and large, for the East—from 100 to 200 acres and sometimes 1,000 acres. Steam plowing and thrashing machinery will sell, as the war has used up the draft antimals. The British Consul at Newchwang sends this

Japan has 840 factories wherein professional chemists are employed. Two of them employ over five hundred workpeople, the others range from thirty up. In the 840 are included gas works, paper works, ceramic and lacquer works. Sugar factories and breweries are not included. Many of them are stock companies. Of these seventy-five produce pharmaceutical products, ninety-five filuminating oils, forty matches, fifty indigo, four other colors, four gas and six incense. Japan's chemical in-dustry employs 28,591 workmen. In the match factories there are five women operatives to each man. Some factories run twelve hours, but most of them only ten. Men's wages average 14 cents

and women's ten cents a day.

Japan's Government makes a business of enhancing industrial progress by means of industrial associations, periodical literature and numerous technical and manual training educational estab-

ishments.
Soveral Japanese banks are paying dividends of 12 per cent. right along, in spite of the war.

Scoboonagam Ammal Not Abducted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Your columns are sought in order to correct a grave error which has not only appeared in the columns of the daily press, but also in the Methodist and other religious weeklies. It was stated that Sooboonagam Ammal of the high caste Hindus, converted to Christianity ten years ago, had been abducted by her family. This statement was made by Bishop W. F. Oldham of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India, and corroborated by Miss Grace Stephens, superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Zenana Mission at Madras, through whose influence Scoboonaram was converted and with whom she had lived gam was converted and with whom she had lived for ten years. Zion's Herald, with other Methodist papers, made the announcement this week, quoting declarations of Bishop Oldham and Miss Grace

It now appears from the following letter just received from Bishop Oldnam that Sooboonagam Ammal was not abducted. The Bishop says: "In the letter sent last week for publication was the account of the disappearance of one of Miss Stephens's workers, Sooboonagam Ammal. If the letter has not been published, please leave out all about Sooboo. Strange developments have the letter has not been published, please leave out all about Scobeo. Strange developments have come to light. She was not abducted. Will capitain later. Pray much for the mission, most of all for dear Miss Stephens, who is in sore trouble." As the announcement of the abduction of this young Hindu woman has greatly distressed our church, and as the Methodist and other religious papers cannot correct the error until next week, will you please, in the interest of truth, give place to the foregoing.

CHARLES PARKHURST. BOSTON, Aug. 24. CMARLES PAREHURST, Editor Zion's Herald.

Wild Men From Africa to Order.

From the Liberty Advance.

At the fair grounds at Liberty one afternoon last week a colored woman stopped in front of the tent where Jarbo and Jlp, the wild men from Affles, were on exhibition and said to the proprietor of the show; "I want to see my man." "He ain't here," answered the monriesor. "Yes, he is. ain't here," answered the proprietor. "Yes, he is. You all has get him painted up and in that care. I'se jest get to see him on pahticler business an I'se gein' to see him." She refused to take no for an answer, and was finally allowed to see her "man."

Prominent Modes of Worship in North Carolina. North Comberland correspondence Fayetterile 05-

Some of the people of this community have been attending the camp meeting at Falcon for the lass two weeks. They report that much interest is being manifested in the meeting, and the "holy dance" and also the "holy trot" have been

The Man Who Admits His Superiority to Abe

The Hon. Kimey O. Huskey outstrippe opponents in a four cornered race for the last Tuesday, which is a sure offers. last Tuesday, which is a sure sign that he has other qualities besides that of a rail aplitter. You may well keep your eye on him, for sconer or later he is to be recknowed with.

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